

Tropical plants of particular value for southeastern Florida were sent in from the Allison V. Armour expedition and are recorded under Nos. 75270 to 75285.

An interesting collection of native types and varieties of peaches and apricots (75228 to 75238) were sent in from Persia, and a smaller group of mangos (75264 to 75269) from Honolulu may add valuable new fruits for several localized areas in our country.

Interest in rubber-producing plants is noted—three importations of *Cryptostegia* (75218, 75219, 75752), latex-producing shrubby vines which seem to promise well in southern Florida.

The increasing interest in bamboos is reflected in the collection (Nos. 75146 to 75170) sent in by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, for study in regard to hardiness and suitability for use in ornamental and commercial plantings in the warmer parts of the country.

Of more isolated interest, one finds a *gladiolus* (No. 75657) sent in from South America, where it was collected apparently in the wild, a new location for this genus.

Large collections from the Melbourne Botanic Garden, Victoria (Nos. 75534 to 75574), and the Sydney Botanic Gardens, New South Wales (Nos. 75576 to 75612), are rich in both *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus*, genera of great value and importance in California and the Southwest. Many of these are species or horticultural forms not previously introduced into this country.

Even from so brief an outline as this, it is possible to see how diverse are the materials that are brought in by this office. It is impossible to suggest at this time the specific reasons for which they were secured or to indicate the disposition that has been made in each case, but the reader is urged once more to recall that the activities recorded here are all related to problems under consideration by the department and do not represent a check list of materials for distribution.

The botanical determinations of these introductions have been made and the nomenclature determined by H. C. Skeels, who has had general supervision of this inventory.

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OFFICE OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION,  
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1929.

### INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

#### 75127 to 75136.

From Derbent, Daghestan, Caucasus, Russia.  
Seeds presented by W. Berg, Director of the  
Daghestan Agricultural Plant-Breeding Station.  
Received November 17, 1927.

75127 to 75129. *AVENA SATIVA* L. Poaceae.  
Oats.

75127. From Andi District, Gadsberi. A  
variety growing at an altitude of 150  
meters.

75128. From Darghin District, Ulal.

75129. From Ossetia, Digor District, Dushta.

75130. *HORDEUM VULGARE NIGRUM* (Willd.)  
Beaven. Poaceae. Six-rowed barley.  
A mass selection.

#### 75127 to 75136—Continued.

75131. *HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM* Seringe.  
Poaceae. Six-rowed barley.

A mass selection.

75132 to 75134. *TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L. (*T. vulgare*  
Vill.). Poaceae. Common wheat.

75132. *Kara kilchik*.

75133. *Giur ghimi*.

75134. *Baku cugda*.

75135 and 75136. *TRITICUM DURUM* Desf. Poaceae.  
Durum wheat.

75135. *Ak cugda*.

75136. *Narghia ava*.

<sup>1</sup> It should be understood that the names of horticultural varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, and, further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized horticultural nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom mention the seeds at all and rarely describe them in such a way as to make possible identification from the seeds alone. Many of the unusual plants listed in these inventories are appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the identifications therefore must necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this office, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.